## Serial Number 09/982,178

The substitute specification contains no new matter.

#### IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please amend the abstract as indicated by the clean copy in Appendix B and the marked-up copy in Appendix C, attached hereto.

#### IN THE TITLE:

Please delete the original title and substitute therefor the following new title:

-Dynamo-Electric Drive Unit Controlled Compound Power System-.

#### REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested for the following reasons:

#### 1. Formalities

The claims, specification, and abstract have been revised to place the application in proper U.S. format and correct various grammatical and idiomatic errors.

Because the changes to the specification and abstract are all formal in nature, and the amendments to the claims are clearly supported by the original specification and drawings, it is respectfully submitted that the changes do not involve new matter.

### 2. <u>ELECTION OF SPECIES</u>

The applicant elects the Species of Fig. 2.

Claims 65-99 read on the elected species.

Claims 65-92 are generic.

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Having thus complied with each of the requirements made in the Official Action, early and favorable action on the merits is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

BACON & THOMAS, PLLC

Date: March 28, 2003

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By: BENJAMIN E. URCIA Registration No. 33,805

# APPENDIX C (Marked-Up Copy Of Amended Abstract)

[An drive dynamo-electric unit controlled compound system comprised of one dynamo-electric unit or a primary and a secondary dynamo-electric units or more than two dynamo-electric unit units incorporated with engine or other rotating moment device, and one unit or more than one unit of centrifugal clutch, one-way transmission mechanism or output clutch or related transmission mechanism and manual control interface, central controller and storage device to create specific control pattern and to execute the operation of specific compound power function by selection among those units and control of drive control device operation.] A dynamo-electric drive unit controlled compound system includes one dynamo-electric unit, a primary and a secondary dynamo-electric unit, or more than two dynamo-electric units incorporated with an engine or other rotating device, and one or more control units including a centrifugal clutch, one-way transmission mechanism, output clutch, or related transmission mechanism, a manual control interface, a central controller and a storage device to provide a specific control pattern and to execute the operation of specific compound power function by selection among the control units and control of drive control device operation.

MARKED-UP COPY OF ORIGINAL SPECIFICATION

S.N. 09/982.178 GAU: 3681 Ex'r: S. Estremsky

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DRIVE

EITLE: BREYE DYNAMO-ELECTRIC UNIT CONTROLLED COMPOUND POWER

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(a) Field of the Invention

The present invention is relat <del>od</del>to a <del>drive</del> dynamo-electric controlled compound system dynamo-electric unit 5 🗪 a - primary and secondary dynamo-electric unit dnits, or more than two dynamo-electric whit units incorporated with engine or other rotating moment device, and one unit or more t centrifugal clutch, one-way transmission mechanism ex output clutch or related transmission mechanism, and manual control interface, controller and storage device to specific control pattern and to execute the operation of specific compound power function by selection among the units and control of drive control device operation.

(b) Description of the Prior Art:

The present invention by incorporating an engine to a primary dynamo-electric unit and a transmission mechanism to that are in addition to the created by create new functions as supplementary to a prior art of with incorporating an engine to a single dynamo-electric unit under US Patent No. 5,644,200 invented by the same inventor of this application.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The primary purpose of the present invention is to provide drive and drive dynamo-electric unit controlled compound system secondary one dynamo-electric unit, or a primary and a secondary dynamo-electric unit, units or more than two dynamo-electric units incorporated with engine or other rotating moment device, and one unit or more than one unit of

centrifugal clutch, one-way transmission mechanism ex output clutch or related transmission mechanism and manual control interface, central controller and storage device to create specific control pattern and to execute the operation of specific compound power function by selection among those units and control of drive control device operation.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a view of a first preferred embodiment of the present invention having an application system with an centrifugal clutch as the drive control;

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Fig. 2 is a view of a second preferred embodiment of the present invention having an application system with an centrifugal clutch as the drive control;

Fig. 3 is a view of a third preferred embodiment of the present invention having an application system with and centrifugal clutch as the drive control;

Fig. 4 is a view of a fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention having an application system with an centrifugal clutch as the drive control;

Fig. 5 is a schematic view showing that a first dynamo-electric unit from the fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric unit units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 6 is a view showing that the first preferred embodiment of the present invention is provided with a controllable clutch;

Fig. 7 is a view showing that the first preferred embodiment given in Fig. 6 is provided with an output clutch,

Fig. 8 is a schematic view of a preferred embodiment showing

- Chemrimary dynamo-electric unit given in Fig. 7 is further eplaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;
- Fig. 9 is a view of a first preferred embodiment of the present invention having an centrifugal clutch as the drive control provided opposite to the acting direction;
- Fig. 10 is a view of a second preferred embodiment of the present invention having an centrifugal clutch as the drive control provided opposite to the acting direction;
- Fig. 11 is a view of a third preferred embodiment of the present invention having centrifugal clutch as the drive control provided opposite to the acting direction;
- Fig. 12 is a view of a fourth preferred embodiment of the resent invention having an centrifugal clutch as the drive ontrol provided opposite to the acting direction;
- Fig. 13 is a schematic view showing that in the fourth referred embodiment of the present invention, the primary rnamo-electric unit is replaced by two independent rnamo-electric units respectively provided by the side two output shafts from the differential gear unit;
- Fig. 14 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment the present invention given in Fig. 15 is provided with an tput clutch;
- Fig. 15 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment the present invention given in Fig. 14 is provided with an put clutch;
- Fig. 16 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric tof the preferred embodiment of the present invention given Fig. 15 is further replaced by two independent

in particular units respectively provided by the side output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 17 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit and a steering shaft on load side of first preferred embodiment from Fig. 9 share the same structure;

Fig. 18 is a view showing that an additional secondary dynamo-electric unit is directly coupled to the engine steering shaft or engaging in mutual transmission with the transmission mechanism;

Fig. 19 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 17 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric unit units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 20 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 18 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric write units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 21 is a view showing that an automatic transmission mechanism provided between the engine and the drive shaft of the present invention;

Fig. 22 is a first preferred embodiment of an application system of the present invention taken from Fig. 1 that has a one-way transmission mechanism connected in series with the driven drawing side of the centrifugal clutch as the drive control;

Fig. 23 is a second preferred embodiment of an application system of the present invention taken from Fig. 2 that has a one-way transmission mechanism connected in series with the

rawing side of the centrifugal clutch as the drive

Fig. 24 is a third preferred embodiment of an application system of the present invention taken from Fig. 3 that has a one-way transmission mechanism connected in series with the driven drawing side of the centrifugal clutch as the drive control;

Fig. 25 is a fourth preferred embodiment of an application system of the present invention taken from Fig. 4 that has a one-way transmission mechanism connected in series with the driven side of the centrifugal clutch as the drive control;

Fig. 26 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 25 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric unit units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 27 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 22 is provided with a controllable clutch;

Fig. 28 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 27 is provided with an output clutch;

Fig. 29 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 28 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric unit units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 30 is a view showing a first preferred embodiment of an application system of the preferred embodiment given in Fig. is a 22 that has the drive control comprised of an centrifugal clutch

ed in opposite to the acting direction and a one-way asmission mechanism with a selected steering direction;

Fig. 31 is a view showing a second preferred embodiment of an application system of the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 23 that has the drive control comprised of an centrifugal clutch provided in opposite to the acting direction and a one-way transmission mechanism with a selected steering direction;

Fig. 32 is a view showing a third preferred embodiment of an application system of the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 24 that has the drive control comprised of an centrifugal clutch provided in opposite to the acting direction and a one-way transmission mechanism with a selected steering direction;

Fig. 33 is a view showing a fourth preferred embodiment of an application system of the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 25 that has the drive control comprised of an centrifugal clutch provided in offposite to the acting direction and a one-way transmission mechanism with a selected steering direction;

Fig. 34 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 33 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric unit units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 35 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 30 is provided with a controllable clutch;

Fig. 36 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 35 is provided with an output clutch;

Fig. 37 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 36 is replaced

two indépendent dynamo-electric unit units respectively covided by the side of two output shafts from the differential ear unit;

Fig. 38 is a first preferred embodiment of an application stem taken from Fig. 1 changed to that a one-way transmission incorporated with chanism provided between a steering shaft having the engine corporated to the driven drawing side of the centrifugal and the output shaft incorporated by the drive drawing de of the centrifugal clutch;

Fig. 39 is a second preferred embodiment of an application which stem taken from Fig. 2 changed to that a one-way transmission is chanism provided between a steering shaft having the engine corporated to the driven drawing side of the centrifugal and the output shaft incorporated by the drive drawing de of the centrifugal clutch;

Fig. 40 is a third preferred embodiment of an application in which stem taken from Fig. 3 changed to that a one-way transmission is chanism provided between a steering shaft having the engine corporated to the driven drawing side of the centrifugal utch and the output shaft incorporated by the drive drawing de of the centrifugal clutch;

Fig. 41 is a fourth preferred embodiment of an application which stem taken from Fig. 4 changed to that a one-way transmission chanism provided between a steering shaft having the engine corporated to the driven drawing side of the centrifugal utch and the output shaft incorporated by the drive drawing de of the centrifugal clutch;

Fig. 42 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric it in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 41 is replaced two independent dynamo-electric unit units respectively

', rovided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 43 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 38 is provided with a controllable clutch:

Fig. 44 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 43 is provided with an output clutch;

Fig. 45 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 44 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

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Fig. 46 is a view showing a first preferred embodiment of an application system of the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 38 that has the drive control comprised of an centrifugal clutch provided in apposite, to the acting direction and a one-way transmission mechanism with a selected steering direction;

Fig. 47 is a view showing a second preferred embodiment of an application system of the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 39 that has the drive control comprised of an centrifugal clutch provided in application to the acting direction and a one-way transmission mechanism with a selected steering direction;

Fig. 48 is a view showing a third preferred embodiment of an application system of the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 40 that has the drive control comprised of an centrifugal clutch provided in exposite to the acting direction and a one-way transmission mechanism with a selected steering direction;

Fig. 49 is a view showing a fourth preferred embodiment variation of an application system of the preferred embodiment given in

that has the drive control comprised of an centrifugal covided in opposite to the acting direction and a one-way ansmission mechanism with a selected steering direction;

Fig. 50 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 49 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 51 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 46 is provided with a controllable clutch;

Fig. 52 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 51 is provided with an output clutch;

Fig. 53 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 52 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric unit units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 54 is a view of a first preferred embodiment of an application system of the prevent invention having a one-way transmission mechanism as the drive control provided between the load side steering shaft and the engine power source;

Fig. 55 is a view of a second preferred embodiment of an application system of the prevent invention having a one-way transmission mechanism as the drive control provided between the load side steering shaft and the engine power source;

Fig. 56 is a view of a third preferred embodiment of an application system of the prevent invention having a one-way transmission mechanism as the drive control provided between

the load side steering shaft and the engine power source;

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Fig. 57 is a view of a fourth preferred embodiment of an application system of the prevent invention having a one-way transmission mechanism as the drive control provided between the load side steering shaft and the engine power source;

Fig. 58 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 57 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

Fig. 59 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 54 is provided with a controllable clutch;

Fig. 60 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention given in Fig. 59 is provided with an output clutch;

Fig. 61 is a view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 60 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric unit units respectively provided by the side of two output shafts from the differential gear unit;

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention related to a drive dynamo-electric drive unit controlled compound system including one dynamo-electric unit or a primary and a secondary dynamo-electric unit units or more than two dynamo-electric unit units incorporated with engine or other rotating moment device, and one unit or more than one unit of centrifugal clutch, one-way transmission mechanism or output clutch or related transmission mechanism

and manual control interface, central controller and storage arranged a device to create specific control pattern and to execute the operation of specific compound power function by selection among the control those units and control of drive control device operation, is the system of the mustin includes assentially decomprised of the full owing units:

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clutches FC101 and FC102, comprised of one centrifugal clutch unit FC101, or <del>of</del> two centrifugal clutch units of FC101 and FC102 being engaged to each other or sharing (Fig. 2) re, or ef a double-acting centrifugal clutch a same structure, having two independent centrifugal clutch units coupled to each other by means of a transmission device, the structure includes three layers; an inner layer, an intermediate layer inner layer contains a drive and an outer layer, within, 1 ontwarker power-locking unit to act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value and is incorporated to draw with an output shaft, the intermediate layer incorporate to an engine has a coupling surface or an inner circumference and a drive power-locking unit on its outer side to act when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value so to couple to a power-locking inner circumference from the outer layer to execute the function of an output clutch, and the output shaft so to outer layer also incorporated temporarily cut off linkage to a load when the engine runs at low rpm/.

known mechanisms that execute one-way transmission to be directly provided or jointly provided with other transmission mechanisms between a primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and a steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 to

at a pre-selected rotation direction in relation to the rotation part of the primary dynamo-electric unit and also execute idling to interrupt the power transmission. That is, if the engine ICE101 drives clockwise (CW), the steering shaft S102 transmits power to the primary dynamo-electric unit E101; and counterclockwise (CCW), to interrupt the power transmission the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 drives counterclockwise (CCW), the steering shaft S102 drives the engine ICE101 in opposite direction; and clockwise the power transmission. of the direction for the one-way transmission mechanism direction <del>of</del> rotation and whether transmission to be continued or interrupted between the engine ICE101 and the primary dynamo-electric unit E101.isselected as the case may be;

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The one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 is independently provided or provided at the same time with the centrifugal clutch FC101 for the system to indicate various compound power characteristics. As required, the relative locations between the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101, and the centrifugal clutch FC101 has the centrifugal clutch FC101 provided at where close to the side of the steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101 and the one-way transmission mechanism provided at where close to the side of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 or the Alderstrade between the steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101 and the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 provided at where between the steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101 and the rotation part of the primary dynamo-electric unit, while both of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the one-way transmission

mechanism SWC101 is separately provided or sharing the same structure.

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As a motor and also as a secondary generator, related to It man use a secondary motor of series excitation or pilot compound with human the characteristics unit with dynamo-electric unit characteristics that the speed becomes higher when the load gets smaller or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (including control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that increases torque The dynamo-electric durie may also take the form of another as the load increases yer to other AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner rotor outer rotor

rotation-dynamo-electric unit.

Secondary dynamo-electric unit E102/ essentially functions

functions

functions

functions

comprised of an inner rotor or outer rotor rotation

dynamo-electric unit generates AC or DC, brush or brushless

synchronous or asynchronous energy to convert kinetic energy

of rotation mechanical into electric energy/

combustion engine and its related start-up and operation speed control device and peripheral interface devices including fuel system, air inlet & exhaust system, ignition system and cooling system to directly drive the steering shaft S103 or by way of fixed speed ratio, or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104/.

the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104 an

optional mechanism comprised of various known coaxial or Transmussins non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stage or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of a gear set, belt gear set er sprocket gear set or power-locking gear set,

The optional variable speed ratio, or variable steering, ransmission mechanisms T101, T102, includes structures arranged to execute : a structure to executed, variable speed variable speed ratio or steering for, comprised of gear set, chain and sprocket gear set, power-locking gear set, planetary gear set, or other age or variable, manual or automatic shift transmission chanisms.

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CL301+ clutches CL101, comprised of output clutches connected in series between the steering shaft S104 on load side and the load controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic or hydraulic or centrifugal force/,

transmission mechanism is

IP Optronal differential gear set DG: an option <del>sm</del>-comprised 1 rotational arrances of gear or power-locking gear to receive rotation kinetic energy inputted by a steering shaft S105 for driving two differential steering shafts S105R and S105L/.

ESD101, comprised storage, discharging device (dis) chargeable secondary battery or super capacitor of control mechanical-electric or solid-state electronic device, a digital or analog central control circuit comprised of a micro-processor and its related software to be subject, operation and setup a manual control interface M101 to control the operation of the system/.

control device CD101/controlled by the manual control

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interface M101 and the central control unit CCU101to operate both dynamo-electric units functioning as motors to, execute variation control of startup, stop, speed positive/negative rotation and torque/or as generators to control power generation voltage, amperage, frequency and power performance, charging electric energy inputted to the storage discharging device ESD101, and electric energy <u>gutputted</u> from the storage discharging device ESD101/ and Finally, manual control interface M101 related to a digital or analog manual control interface comprised of mechanical-electric or solid-state electronic electronic control the operation of the system via the central control unit CCU101 by manual operation/.

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By combining those devices and mechanisms described above, the present invention executes some of the following functions:

- (1) the primary dynamo-electric unit functioning as a starting motor, draws the activating side of the centrifugal clutch to close it and start the engine.
- also can function

  20 (2) the secondary dynamo-electric unit functioning as a

  to Start

  starting motor starts the engine;
  - once the engine starts, the load is driven by controlling the operation of the centrifugal clutch, or the manual, mechanical or electromagnetic, or hydraulic force controlled power-locking or hydraulic force coupled type clutch;
  - in addition to driving the load, the running engine continues to draw the secondary dynamo-electric unit to operate as a generator for driving the primary dynamo-electric unit to jointly drive the load or to

charge the storage discharging device ESD101;

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- the engine is running to drive the load while the primary functions

  dynamo-electric unit functioning as a motor with electric energy supplied from the storage discharging device ESD101 to jointly drive the load;
- (6) during the down time of the primary dynamo-electric unit, the engine runs to drive the secondary dynamo-electric unit to function as a generator so to charge the storage discharging device ESD101 or output electric energy to other loads;
- the running engine drives the secondary dynamo-electric unit to generate power for driving the primary dynamo-electric unit to further drive the load or to simultaneously charging the batteries or to output electric energy to other loads;
- (8) the primary dynamo-electric unit drives the load at low speed as controlled by the electric energy supplied from the storage discharging device via a drive control device while the engine is not running;
- the electric energy drive status including the generation braking either by the primary or the secondary dynamo-electric units or both at the same time, the engine becomes, a braking resistance as drawn by the closed centrifugal clutch once the sliding speed exceeds the preset value; or
  - (10) any related functions provided by other structures as described above.

Additional to providing those functions as described in the preceding subparagraphs (1) through (10), preferred embodiments of the application system with drive control by

the centrifugal clutch FC101 essentially operates in the following patterns A1, A2 and A3:

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Al: with the system standby and the engine not running, instrates the manual control interface M101 is started acceleration on the system the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 is started which eximtes to execute low speed drive operation to drive the load until the centrifugal clutch FC101 is closed, to start the engine and caused drawn by the centrifugal clutch FC101 for the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 either engages in generation output stop of generation as required.

Once the manual control interface M101 is executing acceleration on the throttle of the engine and a centrifugal clutch FC102 is provided for the system, the centrifugal clutch FC102 is closed to draw the steering shaft S104 on the load side thus to drive the load; or the closed centrifugal clutch FC101 is used to draw the steering shaft S104 on the load side to further drive the load.

As the manual control interface M101 increases to accelerate the throttle, the engine rpm is further promoted at which time to increase the power to drive the load, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 may stop transmitted power or convert to function as a generator, or to input electric energy to operate as a motor to provide parallel pilot kinetic energy for the engine ICE101.

A2: With the system standby, the engine also is standby at low speed or is driving a peripheral load, e.g. air conditioner or secondary air pump, the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 generates electric or stops generation.

When the manual control interface M101 starts to accelerate the system, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 is activated

to execute drive operation at low speed to drive the load/.

Once the manual control interface M101 on the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 by controlling the electric energy supplied from the storage discharging device ESD101 or a generator, the manual control interface M101 synchronously accelerates the throttle on the the system is provided with a centrifugal clutch FC102, the engine rpm increases until the centrifugal clutch FC102 is closed to draw, the steering shaft S104 on the load side thus to drive load, or the centrifugal clutch FC102 connects the engine in parallel to drive the load when the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 accelerates until the centrifugal clutch FC101 is closed.

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As the manual control interface M101 increases to accelerate the throttle, the engine rpm is further promoted to increase the power to drive the load, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 may stop transmitted power or convert to function as a generator, or to input electric energy to operate as a motor to provide parallel pilot kinetic energy for the engine ICE101.

A3: With the system standby, the engine also is standby at constant speed or is driving a peripheral load, e.g. air conditioner or secondary air pump, the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 precutes generation output or stops generation;

When the manual control interface M101 starts to accelerate the system by controlling the electric energy supplied from the storage discharging device ESD101 or a generator, the manual control interface M101 synchronously accelerates the throttle on the engine. If the system is provided with a centrifugal clutch FC102, the engine rpm increases until the centrifugal

clutch FC102 is closed to draw the steering shaft S104 on the load side, thus to drive load, or the centrifugal clutch FC102 connects the engine in parallel to drive the load when the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 accelerates until the centrifugal clutch FC102 is closed.

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Based on the basic configuration and the application of its operation, multiple preferred embodiments of a compound power system controlled by a drive dynamo-electric unit speed of the present invention are described as follows:

A. Figs. 1 through 8 shows applications of the system having the centrifugal clutch FC101 as the drive control for the compound power system controlled by a drive dynamo-electric unit speed of the present invention.

Fig.1 shows a first preferred embodiment of the present invention having a centrifugal clutch as the drive control, essentially comprised of a centrifugal clutch FC101 provided between a steering shaft \$103 driven by an engine ICE101 and another steering shaft on the load side S104 for controlling both of the steering shaft S103 and another steering shaft S104 on the load side to couple or interrupt transmission. Within, steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 while another steering shaft S104 on the load side is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so that once the steering shaft S104 on the load side reaches the preset the centrifugal clutch FC101, thus <del>to</del> rpm, it drives to be directly driven by the withe steering shaft S103 which to be driven by encure ICEIOI engine ICE101 or through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering device, or planetary transmission The steering shaft S104 on the load side is mechanism T104.

provided to drive the load, and a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio cr variable steering transmission mechanism T102 ded to the steering shaft S104 on the load side to engage inmutual transmission with a primary dynamo-electric unit E101/2 the load side steering shaft S104# is directly outputted to the load, or alternatively, to an output clutch CL101 mechanical, electromagnetic, by manual. controlled hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to required, to execute single shaft output through a fixed speed ratio er variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, then through a steering shaft S105% or an optional transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DG for differential output through two units of differential

steering shafts S105R and S105L/. the engine ICE101/ comprised of various known internal combustion engine, and its related start-up and operation speed control devices, and peripheral interface devices including fuel system, air inlet exhaust system, ignition system and cooling system to directly drive the steering to drive shift 5103 a shaft S103, or by way of fixed speed ratio or variable speed variable steering transmission mechanism, or, planetary transmission mechanism T104/,

Mother fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104 optional mechanism comprised of various known coaxial or non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of a gear set, belt gear set or sprocket gear set or power-locking

gear set/ 30

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∧ primary dvnamo-electric unit E101/ essentially as a motor and also as a secondary generator. It may use séries excitation or <del>pilot</del> √compound <del>dynamo-electric</del> type having the characteristic characteristics that the speed becomes higher when the load gets smaller, or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (including control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that The dynamo-electric ordines may also increases torque as the load increases, &r DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous, inner rotor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit / the Aprimary dynamo-electric unit E101is coupled to the load side steering shaft S104 and to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T102/, and dynamo-electric unit E1025, essentially the secondary functioning as a generator and also as a secondary motor, comprised of an inner roter or outer rotor rotation using a dynamo-electric unit generates AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous energy convert kinetic energy of rotation mechanical into electric energy/ dynamo-electric unit E102 is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101and the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 by means of a fixed or variable

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mechanism

shaft S103 of the engine/.

transmission

speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary

dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly coupled to the steering

T101,

the

or

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, is also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 2 shows a second preferred embodiment of the present invention having an application system with a centrifugal clutch as the drive control, essentially comprised of having connected -a centrifugal clutch FC101 then another centrifugal clutch FC102 between the steering shaft S103 and the drive load side steering shaft S104 of the engine ICE101. The double acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 form integrated into a 3-layer structure containing an inner layer, an intermediate layer and an outer layer. Within layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the being connected centrifugal clutch FC101, the inner layer,  $\frac{in}{i}$ load side steering shaft S104 drawn to each ot with a drive power-locking unit to act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value, the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102/ the intermediate layer being coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine having its inner side provided with circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting outward when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value performs the functions as an output

clutch with the power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer, and the outer layer is also incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temporarily cut off. The steering shaft  $S103_{N}^{15}$  either directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism, or planetary transmission mechanism T104, by the engine is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the load side steering shaft S104 to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so  $\frac{as}{to}$  to  $\frac{forthwith}{to}$  close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the steering shaft \$103 driven by the engine ICE101 when the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its preset rpm. Alternatively, a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T102 is provided on the load side steering shaft S104 to engage mutual transmission with the primary dynamo-electric unit/.

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to the load, or alternatively, to an output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the load; or as required, to execute single shaft output through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, then through a steering shaft S105; or an optional transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DG for differential output through two units of differential

steering shafts S105R and S105L.

Phe comprised of various known internal

speed control device and peripheral interface devices including fuel system, air inlet rexhaust system, ignition system and cooling system to directly drive the steering shaft \$103 or by way of fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism, or planetary transmission mechanism T104/,

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transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104 an optional mechanism comprised of various known coaxial or non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stage or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of a gear set, belt gear set or sprocket gear set or power-locking gear set.

The E101 essentially dynamo-electric unit primary metins g as a motor and also as a secondary generator, It may usc seri'es excitation or pilot that the speed becomes higher when the load gets smaller; or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (including control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that The dynamo-electric device way increases torque as the load increases, or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner -rotor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit/ the primary dynamo-electric unit E101is coupled to the load side steering shaft S104 and to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio variable steering transmission, or planetary

topin.

transmission mechanism T102/cand dvnamo-electric unit E102/ secondary as a generator and <del>also</del> as a secondary motor, comprised of an inner rotor or outer dynamo-electric unit generates AC or DC, Brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous energy to convert kinetic energy of rotation mechanical into electric energy/th dynamo-electric unit E102 is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101and the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio variable steering transmission, or planetary transmission mechanism T101, the dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine,

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function. It also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 3 shows a third preferred embodiment of the present invention having an application system with a centrifugal clutch as the drive control, essentially comprised of having coupled is completed in which to an intermediate steering shaft S102 the fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or

the double-acting centrifugal clutch FC101 and the outer circumference power-locking surface of the double-acting function in The same manner as in centrifugal clutch FC102 in the preferred embodiment as illustrated in Fig. 2. Those double-acting centrifugal clutches are comprised of two units of centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 incorporated to each other forming a three-layer structure containing the inner, the intermediate and the outer Within the inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101, the inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer incorporated the intermediate steering shaft S102 drawn to each other provided with a drive power-locking unit to act outward the centrifugal force reaches a preset value, the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102/the intermediate layer bei coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine having its inner side provided with circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting outw wheh the centrifugal force reaches its preset value person clutch with the power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer, and the outer layer is also incorporated to the intermediate steering shaft S102 so hto provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low The steering shaft S103 either rpm or is temporarily cut off. directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104 by the engine is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the intermediate steering shaft S102 to the drive draw side

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of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so to forthwith close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the steering shaft 5103 driven by the engine ICE101 when the intermediate steering shaft S102 reaches its preset rpm.

Winelintermediate steering shaft S102/ is directly outputted to the load, or alternatively, to an output clutch CL301 manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, controlled by hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the load, or as required, to execute single shaft output through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, then through a steering shaft S105, or an optional transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DG for differential output through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L/, the additional output clutch CL30lis provided between the intermediate steering shaft S102 and the load side steering shaft S104 with both steering shafts driven by the power-locking coupling surfaces on the inner and outer circumferences of the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102/.

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combustion engine and its related start-up, and operation speed control device and peripheral interface devices including fuel system, air inlet exhaust system, ignition system and cooling system to directly drive the steering shaft \$103 or by way of fixed speed transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T1047.

transmission, or planetary transmission mechanism T104, an

optional mechanism comprised of various known coaxial or non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stage or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of a gear set, belt gear set or sprocket gear set or power-locking

gear set/.

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primary dynamo-electric unit E101/ essentially gas a motor and also as a secondary generator, as d secondary motor of series secondary dvnamo-electric compound type dynamo-electric unit characteristics that the speed becomes higher when the load gets smaller; or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (including control of constant carrent) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that increases to foue as the load increases, or to other AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner rotor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric primary dynamo-electric E101is coupled to unit intermediate steering shaft S102, which in turn incorporated to the centrifugal clutch FC101 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary

functioning as a generator and also as a secondary motor, comprised of an inner rotor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit generates AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous energy to convert kinetic energy of rotation mechanical into electric energy; the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is coupled to the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101

transmission mechanism T102/ and

by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T101, or the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine.

The combination of those structures described above for the system subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101 provides the same functions as those by the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 2 when the output clutch CL301 is closed; and additional functions when the output clutch CL301 is disengaged, including those functions related to subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, and patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation patterns.

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Fig. 4 shows a fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention having an application system with a centrifugal clutch as the drive control, essentially comprised of dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load side steering shaft S104 indicate coaxial structure structure. А double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 provided between the dynamo-electric unit E101 and the engine ICE101 has its inner layer and outer layer incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 coupled to the output shaft of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101and its intermediate layer incorporated to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101. The double-acting centrifugal clutches are comprised of two centrifugal FC101 and FC102 incorporated forming a three-layer structure containing the inner, the The inner layer intermediate and the outer layers.

and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101, the inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer incorporated to the intermediate steering provided with a drive shaft S102 drawn power-locking unit to act outward, when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value / the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102/, the intermediate layer being coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine having its inner side provided with circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value an output clutch with the power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer, and the outer layer is also incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temporarily cut off. The ICE101 is directly or by means of a steering shaft S103 driven by a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104 and the load side steering shaft S102 is incorporated to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so to forthwith close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 when the load side steering shaft S102 reaches its preset the engine ICE101, comprised of various known internal device and peripheral interface including fuel system, air inlet & exhaust system,

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shaft S103 or by way of fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104/

The fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering crammission or planetary transmission mechanism T104. and optional mechanism comprised of various known coaxial or non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stage or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of agear set, belt gear set or sprocket gear set or power-locking

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PThe primary dynamo-electric unit E101: essentially action functions as a motor and also as a secondary generator of

secondary motor of series excitation or pilot secondary dynamo-electric unit dynamo-electric unit characteristics that the speed becomes higher when the load gets smaller; or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (including control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that increases torque as the load increases, or to other AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner rotor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit; the unit E101/is coupled to the load side primary dynamo electric steering shaft S104 and to the drive daw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T102/ and the load side steering shaft S104 is forthwith outputted to the load, or as required, expected fixed speed ratio

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or variable speed ratio, ar variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T103 through the steering shaft S105, or alternatively, a transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DG to execute differential output through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L

functioning as a generator and also as a secondary motor, comprised of an inner rotor or outer rotor rotation

dynamo-electric unit generates AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous energy to convert kinetic energy of rotation mechanical into electric energy, the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101and the centrifugal clutch FC101 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T101, or the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine of and

between the output side of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the fixedor variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, the output clutch CL101 is controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic or hydraulic or centrifugal force.

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other

specific function, is also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 5 is a schematic view of the preferred embodiment of the present invention taken from Fig. 4, whereing the primary dynamo-electric unit replaced with two wnits of is dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the output shaft sides of the differential gear set. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101 in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 4 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105R to the right of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed warming transmission, or transmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101 controlled manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic

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centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft

S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary
dynamo-electric units E101R and another primary
dynamo-electric unit E101L are subject to equal speed or
differential drive by the drive control device CD101.

Fig. 6 is a view showing that the first preferred embodiment of the present invention as illustrated in Fig. 1 is provided with a controllable clutch. the centrifugal clutch FC101 and another clutch CL102 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic power-locking type of or hydraulic coupling type are provided between the engine steering shaft as to execute power S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 so coupling or interruption on both of the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104. for the system to be equipped with a power-locking type or hydraulic coupling type controllable clutch CL102 and engine throttle, to further s another specific function for the engine rotation power in that you driven load, The steering shaft S103 either directly driven by the engine ICE101, or through a fixed or variable speed ratio <del>able steering transmission</del> or planetary transmission as accented above, which mechanism T104 $_{
m A}$ is coupled to the driven  $rac{drawn}{d}$  side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 while the load side steering shaft 5104 to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101. That is, once the load-side steering shaft S104 reaches the preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is forthwith closed to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ECE101. The centrifugal clutch FC101 and the controllable clutch CL102 individually provided or sharing the same structure. -preferred embodiment provided with the

essentially comprised of:

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The important of the property of the control of the comprised of various known internal combustion engine and its related start up and operation speed control device and peripheral interface devices including fuel system, air inlet & exhaust system, ignition system and cooling system to directly drive the steering shaft S103 or by way of fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104;

the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering may again transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104 and optional mechanism comprised of various known coaxial or transmission, as lawfied about non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stage or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of agear set, belt gear set or sprocket gear set or power-locking

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PTL primary dynamo-electric unit E101: essentially etioning as a motor and also as a secondary generator, related to a secondary motor of series excitation or secondary dynamo-electric unit compound type dynamo-electric unit characteristics that the speed becomes higher when the load gets smaller; or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (including control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that increases torque as the load increases, or to other AC or brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric steering shaft S101 of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101is coupled to the load side steering shaft S104 of the

centrifugal clutch FC101 by means of a fixed or variable

speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary

The secondary dynamo-electric unit E102, essentially as functions functions as a generator and also as a secondary motor, comprised of an inner rotor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit generates AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous energy to convert kinetic energy of rotation mechanical into electric energy, the secondary dynamo-electric limit E102 is coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101and the centrifugal clutch FC101 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T101, or the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine/.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 7 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 6 is provided with an output clutch. That is, an output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, and hydraulic or centrifugal force, is provided to the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 6. The output clutch CL101 is provided between the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load. When the

output clutch CL101 is closed, it provides the same function as those by the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 6; and additional functions when the output clutch CL101 is disengaged, including being separated from the load to leave the engine to simultaneously drive the first and the second dynamo-electric units E101 and E102 to function as generators, or to drive the primary dynamo-electric E101 alone to operate as a generator while the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 is provided between the output clutch CL101 and the controllable clutch CL102; as well as those functions related to subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, and patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 8 is a schematic view showing that, the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 7 is further having the primary 15 unit '5 replaced dynamo-electric by independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of a differential gear set. Within, dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 20 7 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-way alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L 30 to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively

adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101 to provide the same functions as those  $\mathcal{L}$  the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 7.

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embodiments illustrated in Figs. 1 through 8 has those centrifugal clutches disposed between the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and the load side steering shaft shaft S104 are provided in opposite direction to become drive controlled application systems.

Fig. 9 shows a first preferred embodiment of a drive controlled application system by centrifugal clutch of the

the centrifugal clutch FC101 between the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and the load side steering shaft S104 to control the operation of coupling or interruption the transmission by both of the steering shafts S104.

is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so that once the steering shaft S103 which is directly driven by the engine ICE101 or through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering device or planetary transmission mechanism T104 reaches the preset rpm, it drives to close the centrifugal clutch FC101, thus to draw the load side steering shaft S104. The steering shaft S104 on the load side is provided to drive the load, and a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism T102 is provided to the steering shaft S104 on the load side to engage in mutual transmission with a primary dynamo-electric unit E1014.

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to the load, or alternatively, to an autput clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the load; or as required, to execute single shaft output through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, then through a steering shaft S105; or an optional transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DC for differential output through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L;

combustion engine and its related start-up and operation speed control device and peripheral interface devices including fuel system, air inlet & exhaust system, ignition system and cooling system to directly drive the steering

shaft S103 or by way of fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104;

transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104/and optional mechanism comprised of various known coaxial or non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stage or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of a gear set, belt gear set or sprocket gear set or power-locking

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toke primary dynamo-electric unit functioning as a motor and also as a secondary related to a secondary motor of series excitation or pilot compound type secondary dynamo-electric dynamo-electric unit characteristics that the speed becomes higher when the load gets smaller; or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (including control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that increases torque as the load increases, or to other AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner rotor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit; the primary dynamo-electric unit E101is coupled to the load side steering shaft S104 and to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary

transmission mechanism T102; and

functioning as a generator and also as a secondary motor, comprised of an inner rotor or outer rotor rotation

I function in the same mann as described above in connection dynamo-electric unit generates AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous energy to convert kinetic energy of rotation mechanical into electric energy; the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101and the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T101, or the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine;

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 10 shows a second preferred embodiment of the present invention having an application system with a centrifugal clutch provided in the opposite direction as the drive control, essentially comprised of having connected in series a centrifugal clutch FC101 then another centrifugal clutch FC102 between the steering shaft S103 and the drive load side steering shaft S104 of the engine ICE101. The double acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 form to each other or integrated into a 3-layer structure containing an inner layer, an intermediate layer and an outer layer. Within the inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101,

the inner layer incorporated to the load side steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101 drawn to each s provided with a drive power-locking unit to act outward, when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value, the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102/ the intermediate layer being coupled to the load side steering shaft S104 having its inner side provided with circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting  $_{\mathbf{z}}$ whe $\mathbf{z}'$  the centrifugal force reaches its preset value functions / as output clutch with the an power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer and the outer layer is also incorporated to the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temporarily cut off. The steering shaft S103 either directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio <del>or variable speed rati</del>o mechanismorplanetary transmission mechanism T104 by the engine

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is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch being cryptal of the load side steering shaft \$104 to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so to forthwith close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the steering shaft \$103 driven by the engine ICE101 when the steering shaft \$103 on the side of the engine ICE101 reaches its preset rpm. Alternatively, a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary as described above many be transmission mechanism T102 is provided on the load side steering shaft \$104 to engage mutual transmission with the primary dynamo-electric units.

P The bod side Steering shaft \$104, man ICE 101, and transmission mechanism. T104 correspond to those described above in connection mechanism.

the load side steering shaft 3104: is directly outputted to the load, or alternatively, to an output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the load; or as required, to execute single shaft output through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, then through a steering shaft S105; or an optional transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DG for differential output through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L;

- the engine ICE101: comprised of various known internal combustion engine and its related start-up and operation speed control device and peripheral interface devices including fuel system, air inlet & exhaust system, ignition system and cooling system to directly drive the steering shaft 9103 or by way of fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104;
- the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104: an optional mechanism comprised of various known coaxial or non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stage or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of a gear set, belt gear set or sprocket gear set or power-locking

gear set;

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primary dynamo-electric unit E101: essentially again functions functioning as a motor and also as a secondary generator, as described above, above, and

30 compound type secondary dynamo-electric unit with

higher when the load gets smaller; or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (Including control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that increases rorque as the load increases, or to other AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner rotor or cuter rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit; the primary dynamo-electric unit ElOlis coupled to the load side steering shaft SlO4, the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FClO1 and the drive draw side of the other centrifugal clutch FClO2 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism TlO2; and

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functioning as a generator and also as a secondary motor, and comprised of an inner rotor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit generates AC or BC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous energy to convert kinetic energy of rotation mechanical into electric energy; the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101, the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the driven draw side of the other centrifugal clutch FC102 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T101, or the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine.

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface

M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in supparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 11 shows a third preferred embodiment of the present invention having an application system with a centrifugal clutch provided in the opposite direction as the drive control, essentially comprised of having alternatively provided an CL301 Sontrolled by electromagnetic or hydraulic force between the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 from the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 10 and where between the drive side of the double-acting centrifugal clutch FC101, and the driven draw side of the other centrifugal clutch FC102. Again, This system is and subject to the control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101 to provide the same functions as those by the preferred embodiment from Fig. 10 when the output clutch CL301 is closed; and when the output clutch CL301 is disengaged, to provide additional functions, those functions related to subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, and patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 12 shows a fourth of an application system of the present invention having provided a centrifugal clutch in the opposite direction as the drive control, essentially having, the

dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load side steering shaft S104 hwe a E, coaxial structure while the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 are provided between the dynamo-electric unit E101 and the engine ICE101 intermediate structure is provided to be <del>incorporated</del> load side steering shaft S104 in the same structure of the output shaft of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101, and its and outer layers, inc  $rac{ ackslash}{ ackslash}$  the engine steering shaft S103. The double acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 form to each other or integrated into a 3-layer structure containing an inner layer, an intermediate layer and an outer layer. Within, e inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101, The inner layer incor the engine steering shaft \$103 drawn to each with a drive power-locking unit to act outward when centrifugal force reaches a preset value / the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102/, the intermediate layer being coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 having its inner side provided with circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting ard when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value <del>functions</del> , as output clutch with power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer. The drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is incorporated  $\stackrel{\text{with}}{\rightleftharpoons}$  the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 so to couple to the engine to drive the load when the engine runs at high rpm, and to cut off the linkage to the load when the engine runs at low rpm.

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ICE101 is either directly, or by means of the steering shaft \$103 driven by a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104, coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the driven draw side of the other centrifugal clutch FC102. Meanwhile, the load side steering shaft \$104 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the drive draw side of the other centrifugal clutch FC102 so that when the load side steering shaft \$104 reaches its preset rpm, the other centrifugal clutch FC102 is closed thus to draw the steering shaft \$103 driven by the engine ICE101, or when the steering shaft \$103 on the side of the engine ICE101 reaches its preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is closed, thus to draw the load side steering shaft \$104 to drive the load.

combustion engine and its related start-up and operation speed control device and peripheral interface devices including fuel system, air inlet & exhaust system, ignition system and cooling system to directly drive the steering shaft S103 or by way of fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104;

transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104: an optional mechanism comprised of various known coaxial or non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stage or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of a gear set, belt gear set or sprocket gear set or power-locking

correspond to those of Fig. 2, while

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dynamo-electric unit E1014 essentially ng as a motor and also as a secondary generator to a secondary motor of series excitation or secondary dynamo-electric compound type dynamo-electric unit characteristics that the speed becomes 5 higher when the load gets smaller; or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (including control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that 10 increases torque as the load increases, or to other AC or brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit;  $\wedge^{\text{primary dynamo-electric unit E101is coupled to load side}$ steering shaft S104 of the centrifugal clutch FC101 by means 15 of a <del>fixed or variable speed ratio</del> transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T102, the load side steering shaft S104 is forthwith outputted to the load, or alternatively, execute uniaxial output through the steering shaft S105 by means of a fixed speed ratio, variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or 20 planetary transmission mechanism T103, differential output through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L by means of a transmission mechanism comprised of the differential gear set DG/. NY Jho 25 the secondary dynamo-electric unit g<sub>h</sub>as a generator and also<del>-as</del> a secondary motor comprised of an inner <del>loter</del> embranents synchronous or asynchronous energy to conver and) rotation mechanical into electric energy;

dyname electric unit E102 is coupled to the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T101, or the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly

P An optional output clutch CL/OI may also be included as decribed about the output clutch CL/OI may also be included as decribed about the output clutch CL101: an optional mechanism provided

between the output side of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, the output clutch CL101 is controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic or hydraulic or centrifugal force;

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 13 is a schematic view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment of the present invention illustrated in Fig. 12 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on two output shafts of the differential gear set essentially by having the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 12 to be substituted by two independent primary dynamo-electric units E101R and E101L respectively to the right and left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R

to the right is directly connected or alternatively through a one-way or two-way clutch CLU in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG/, and the Aprimary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected or alternatively through a one-way or two-way clutch CLU in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. the primary dynamo-electric units E101R and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L are subject to equal speed or differential drive by the drive control device CD101.

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Fig. 14 shows that the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 9 is further provided with a controllable clutch by having provided a centrifugal clutch FC101 and a controllable CL102, as described above, controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic power locking type of or hydraulic coupling type to be provided between the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 so to execute power coupling or interruption on both of the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104. fer the system to be equipped with a power-locking type or hydraulic coupling type controllable clutch CL102 and engine throutle, to further acquire another specific function

for the engine rotation power driven load. The steering shaft slo3 either cirectly driven by the engine ICE101, or through a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104 is coupled to the driven drawn side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 while the load side steering shaft S104 to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101. That is, once the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 reaches its preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is forthwith closed to draw the load side steering shaft S104. The centrifugal clutch FC101 and the controllable clutch CL102 is individually provided or sharing the same structure; and other units comprising the systemare the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 15 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 14 is provided with an output clutch. That is, as described above an output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, and hydraulic or centrifugal force is provided to the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 14. The output clutch CL101 is provided between the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the

load. When the output clutch CL101 is closed, it provides the same function as those by the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 14; and additional functions when the output clutch CL101 is disengaged, including being separated from the load to leave the engine to simultaneously drive the first and the second dynamo-electric units E101 and E102 to function as generators, or to drive the primary dynamo-electric E101 alone to operate as a generator while the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 is provided between the output clutch CL101 and the controllable clutch CL102; as well as those functions related to subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, and patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 16 is a schematic view showing that the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 15 is further having the primary dynamo-electric two independent unit replaced by dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of a differential gear set. Within, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 15 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-way alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted

with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101 to provide the same functions as those by the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 15.

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Fig. 17 shows that the primary dynamo-electric unit and the load side steering shaft illustrated in Fig. 9 share the same structure. Within, the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 9 is further to have the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load side steering shaft S104 to be provided in the same structure. essentially comprised of having provided the centrifugal clutch FC101 between the steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 of the engine ICE101to control the operation of coupling or interruption the transmission by both of the steering shafts S103 and S104. Within, the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the

driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so that once the steering shaft S103, which is directly driven by the engine ICE101 or through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering device or planetary transmission mechanism closes the preset rpm, it drives to close the centrifugal clutch FC101, thus to draw the load side steering shaft S104. The steering shaft S104 on the load side is provided to drive the load, and shares the coaxial structure with the primary dynamo-electric unit E101, and transmission are as described above,

load side steering shaft \$104:

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to the load, or alternatively, to an output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the load; or as required, to execute single shaft output through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, then through a steering shaft S105; or an optional transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DG for differential output through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L;

- the engine ICE101: comprised of various known internal combustion engine and its related start-up and operation speed control device and peripheral interface devices including fuel system, air inlet & exhaust system, ignition system and cooling system to directly drive the steering shaft S103 or by way of fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104;
- the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104; and

non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a fixed ratio speed or stage or stageless variable transmission mechanism comprised of a gear set, belt gear set or sprocket gear set or power-locking gear set; and

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the primary dynamo-electric unit E101: essentially as a motor and also as a secondary generator, as describe related to a secondary motor of series compound type secondary dynamo-electric dynamo-electric unit characteristics that the speed becomes higher when the load gets smaller; or an AC or DC brush or brushless device that executes amperage control (including control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that increases torque as the load increases, or to other AC or De, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner tor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit; primary dynamo-electric unit E101shares the coaxial structure with the load side steering shaft S104 and is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101/.

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 18 shows that the preferred embodiment taken from

Fig. 17 is provided with a secondary dynamo-electric unit directly coupled to the engine steering shaft or engaging in mutual transmission with the engine steering shaft by means of a transmission mechanism. As illustrated in Fig. 17, the preferred embodiment, when required, is provided with the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 which is directly coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101 or enga in mutual transmission with the steering shaft S103 of the engine ICE101 by means of a variable steering or planetary transmission mechanism T101 with fixed or variable speed ratio so to function at the same time as a generator and as a motor within,. la secondary dynamo-electric unit E102: essentially also functions Afunctioning as a generator and also as a secondary motor, as de comprised of an inner rotor or outer dynamo-electric unit generates AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous energy to convert kinetic energy of rotation mechanical into electric energy; the secondary

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dynamo-electric unit E102 is coupled to the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T101, or the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine.

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other

specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Figs. 17 and 18 show that the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 is further replaced by two independent units of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. Within, dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, while the primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The load side steering shaft S104 of the centrifugal clutch FC101is directly) or through the fixed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism  $T103_1$  outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, outputted to the output clutch CL101 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Meanwhile, both of the primary dynamo-electric units E101R and E101L respectively to the right and the left are subject to drive at equal speed or differential drive by the drive control device CD101.

Fig. 19 shows that the preferred embodiment taken from Fig.

17 primary dynamo-electric unit to be

replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of the differential gear set.

Fig. 20 shows that the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 18 se further having its primary dynamo-electric unit to be replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of the differential gear set.

Furthermore, as required, an automatic transmission mechanism T1040 is provided between the engine ICE101 and the drive shaft S103 to copy with demands on performance or structural space. Fig. 21 shows a preferred embodiment of having an automatic transmission mechanism provided between the engine and the drive shaft of the present invention, in which essentially comprised of:

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automatic transmission mechanism T1040 comprised of automatic transmission belt gear set (CTV) or other known automatic transmission device is provided between the engine ICE101 and the steering shaft S103. A centrifugal clutch FC103 is provided between the steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 to control the operation of transmission coupling or transmission interruption of both the steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104. Within, the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 is provided to drive the automatic transmission mechanism T1040 before being coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC103 by the structure of the output terminal of the automatic transmission mechanism T1040 while the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC103 so that the

centrifugal clutch FC103 is forthwith closed to draw the load side steering shaft S104 once the structure of the output terminal of the automatic transmission mechanism reaches its preset rpm/.

output structure comprised by the load side steering shaft S104: sonfigurations of the S104 and the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 include:

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- 1. A directly coaxial structure is indicated between the load side steering shaft S104 and the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 for the coaxial structure of the load side steering shaft S104 to directly drive the load; or
- 2. Alternatively, a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or as described above planetary transmission mechanism T103 is provided between the load side steering shaft S104 and the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 for the output terminal of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 to directly drive the load; or
- 3. A fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary or as described above (when differential transmission mechanism T105 is further provided between the output terminal of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load as described in subparagraph 1, then the output terminal is selected as required to drive the load; or
  - 4. a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary Atransmission mechanism T103 is provided between the coaxial structure of the load side steering shaft S104

and the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the driven load, then as required the fixed speed ratio or variable speedratio or variable steering transmission mechanism er planetary or differential transmission mechanism as required 5 T105 is provided, and the output terminal is selected as required to drive the load, within: is as described above. the engine ICE101: combustion engine its related start-up and speed control device and peripheral operation 10 interface devices including fuel system, air inlet & exhaust system, ignation system and cooling system to directly drive the steering shaft S103 or by way of fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or steering transmission mechanism 15 transmission mechanism TIO4; automatic transmission mechanism T1040: an comprised of various known coaxial decre la or non-coaxial transmission, e.g. a gear set, belt gear set, sprocket gear set, power-locking gear set 20 hydraulic coupling -o∗ automatic device, Transmertin transmission mechanism, stage or stageless variable comprised of electromagnetic coupling device/. Abe primary dynamo-electric unit E101: essentially functions <del>functioning</del> as a motor and <del>also as a</del> secondary 25 generator, related to a secondary motor of series pilot compound dynamo-electric unit with dynamo-electric unit characteristics that the speed becomes higher when the load gets smaller; or an AC or DC brush or brushless

device that executes amperage control (including

control of constant current) for the input electric energy to generate kinetic energy of rotation mechanical that increases torque as the load increases, or to other AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous inner roter or outer roter rotation primary dynamo-electric unit E101is directly coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, or alternatively, by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, coupled to the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101. The dynamo-electric unit E101 directly drives the load, or alternatively, a transmission mechanism of fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering, or a fixed speed, variable speed ratio, steering, planetary, or differential transmission mechanism T105 is provided to drive the

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load; , and-

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the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102: essentially functions functions functions as a generator and also as a secondary motor, comprised of an inner rotor or outer rotor rotation dynamo-electric unit generates AC or DC, brush or brushless, synchronous or asynchronous energy to convert kinetic energy of rotation mechanical into electric energy; the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is coupled to the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and to the drive draw

side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, by means of a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T101, or the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 is directly coupled to the steering shaft S103 of the engine.

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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C. Figs. 22 through 29 respectively show an application system having a one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 as a drive control connected in series with the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 taken from preferred embodiment of Figs. 1 through 8.

Fig. 22 is a view showing a first preferred embodiment of the application system taken from Fig. 1 that has a one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 as a drive control connected in series with the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, essentially comprised of having provided the centrifugal clutch FC101 between the steering snaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and the load side transmission shaft S104 for controlling the operation of the steering snaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 to couple or interrupt transmission, and a one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation.

steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 through the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation while the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so that when the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is forthwith closed, thus draw the steering shaft S103 directly driven by the engine ICE101 or through the fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104. The load side steering shaft S104 to drive the load is provided with another fixed spred ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T102 to engage in mutual transmission with the first primary dynamo-electric unit E101 while other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig 1/.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 23 is a view showing a second preferred embodiment in which a of an application system, within one-way transmission mechanism as the driven control is connected in series with

the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch of the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 2, essentially comprised of double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 and the one-way transmission mechanism SWC 101 selected for steering operation connected in sequence between the steering shaft S103 and the drive load side steering shaft S104 of the engine ICE101. The double-acting centrifugal clutches is comprised of two units clutches FC101 and FC102 in a three-layer <del>out</del> layers, either structure an, inner, an intermediate, and an by insertion to each other or integrated. layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101. The inner layer ated to the <del>is</del> provided load side steering shaft S104 drawn to each with a drive power-locking unit to act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value. The outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102. The intermediate layer related to the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine. The inner side of the intermediate layer is provided with a circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side is provided with a drive power-locking unit acting outward when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value performs the clutch with the power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer. The outer layer is also incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temporarily cut off. The steering shaft S103, either directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed

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transmission mechanism T104 by the engine is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the load side steering shaft S104 to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so to forthwith close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 when the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its preset rpm. Alternatively, a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T102 is provided on the load side steering shaft S104 to engage mutual transmission with the primary dynamo-electric unit while other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 2.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 24 is a view showing a third preferred embodiment of an application system that has a one-way transmission mechanism as the driven control connected in series with the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch of the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 3. Within, the fixed speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T102, the inner

circumference of coupling surface for power-locking of the double-acting centrifugal clutch FC101, and the outer circumference of coupling surface for power-locking of the clutch FC102 double-acting centrifugal incorporated to an intermediate steering shaft S102. double-acting centrifugal clutches are comprised of two units of centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 inserted to each other in a three-layer structure, an inner, an intermediate, and an the inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101. inner layer, incorporated to the the intermediate steering shaft is provided with a drive power-locking unit to act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset The cuter side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102. The intermediate layer related to the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine. The inner side of the intermediate layer is provided with a circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side is provided with a drive power-locking unit acting when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value an output clutch with the as power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer. The outer layer is also incorporated to the intermediate steering shaft S104 so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temporarily cut off. The steering shaft S103 either directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary

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transmission mechanism T104 by the engine is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the buncantle intermediate steering snaft S102 to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so to forthwith close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 when the intermediate steering shaft S102 reaches its preset rpm.

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 $\hat{\epsilon}$ intermediate steering shaft S102 $\chi$  is directly outputted to the load, or alternatively, to an output clutch CL301 as descri controlled by manual, -- mechanical, hydraulie or centrifugal force before being outputted to the load via the load side steering shaft S104; or as required, to execute single shaft output through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, then through a steering shaft S105; or an optional transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DG for differential output through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L/. the additional output clutch CL301is provided between the intermediate steering shaft S102 and the load side steering shaft S104 with both steering shafts driven by the power-locking coupling surfaces on the inner and outer circumferences of the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific

embodiment illustrated in Fig. 3.

system structure described above provides functions same as those in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 23 when the output clutch CL301 is closed; and provides additional function. The output clutch CL301 is disengaged, including functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, and operation patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 25 is a view showing a fourth preferred embodiment of an application system that has a one-way transmission mechanism as the driven control connected in series with the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch of the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 4. dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load side steering shaft S104 structure, and where between the coaxial dynamo-electric unit E101 and the engine ICE101 are provided -with the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102, and the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation. Both of the inner and the outer structures of the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 are incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 coupled to the output shaft of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101, and The the intermediate layer structure is mutually incorporated to the text of the structure is mutually incorporated to the structure is mutually incorporate the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101. double-acting centrifugal clutches is comprised of two units of centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 inserted to each other in a three-layer structure, an inner, an intermediate and an-Within, the inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101. inner layer incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104

drawn to each other is provided with a drive power-locking unit to act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value. The outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102. intermediate layer related to the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine. The inner provided with of the intermediate laver is circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side is provided with a drive power-locking unit acting outward when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value to function an output clutch with the as power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer. The outer layer is also incorporated with to the load side steering shaft S103 so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temporarily cut The steering shaft S103 either directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable planetary transmission steering transmission mechanism or engine is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the load side steering shaft the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{O}}$  forthwith close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 when the load side steering shaft S102 reaches its preset rpm. The output clutch CL101 when required is provided between the output side of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism The output clutch CL101 is controlled by manual, T103.

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mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 4.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, is also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 26 is a schematic view showing the dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 25 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of a differential gear set. Within, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 25 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-way alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way

or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S1051 to the left of the differential gear set DG. The steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio of variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101 centrolled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101.

Fig. 27 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment of the present invention illustrated in Fig. 22 is provided with a controllable clutch. Within, the centrifugal clutch controllable fc101 and a clutch CL102 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic power-locking type of or hydraulic coupling type are provided between the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 so to execute power coupling or interruption on both of the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 for the system to be equipped with a power-locking type or hydraulic coupling type controllable clutch CL102 and engine throttle, to further acquire another specific function for the engine rotation power driven load. The steering shaft S103 cither directly driven by the engine ICE101, or through a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission

mechanism T104 is coupled to the driven drawn side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 while the load side steering shaft S104 to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101. That is, once the load-side steering shaft S104 reaches the preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is forthwith closed to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ECE101. The centrifugal clutch FC101 and the controllable clutch CL102 is individually provided or sharing the same structure.

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 28 shows the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 27 is provided with an output clutch. Within the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 27 is provided with an output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force. The output clutch CL101 is provided between the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load. When the output clutch CL101 is closed, it provides the same function as those by the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 27, and additional functions when the output clutch CL101 is disengaged, including being separated from the load to feave the engine to simultaneously drive the first and the second dynamo-electric units E101 and E102 to function as generators,

or to drive the primary dynamo-electric E101 alone to operate as a generator, as well as those functions related to subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, and patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 29 is a schematic view showing that the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 28 mas, the primary dynamo-electric unit to be replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of the differential gear set. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 28 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-way Alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or

alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or sentrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101to provide the same functions as those by the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 28.

D. In Figs. 30 through 37, those centrifugal clutches disposed between the steering shafts S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and the load side steering shaft S104 of the preferred embodiments given in Figs. 9 through 16 are provided in opposite direction to function as the drive application systems.

Fig. 30 shows that a first preferred embodiment of a drive application system the present invention, is comprised of having the centrifugal clutch from the preferred embodiment of Fig. 22 to be provided in opposite direction and a one-way selected for steering operation. transmission mechanism The he centrifugal clutch FC101 is provided between the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and the load side steering shaft S104 to control the operation of coupling or interruption the transmission by both of the steering shafts S103 and S104. The steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, so that once the steering shaft S103 which is directly driven by the engine ICE101 or through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed

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mechanism T104 reaches the preset rpm, it drives to close the centrifugal clutch FC101, thus to draw the load side steering shaft S104. The steering shaft S104 on the load side is provided to drive the load, and a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism T102 is provided to the steering shaft S104 on the load side to engage in mutual transmission with a primary dynamo-electric unit E101 while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 31 shows that a second preferred embodiment of a drive application system the present invention is comprised of having the centrifugal clutch from the preferred embodiment of Fig. 23 to be provided in opposite direction and a one-way transmission mechanism selected for steering operation. Wherein, the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 are connected in series between the steering shaft S103 and the drive load side steering shaft S104 of the engine ICE101. The double acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 form to each other by insertion or are integrated into a 3-layer

structure containing an inner layer, an intermediate layer and an outer layer. The inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101, the inner layer incorporated to the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 drawn to other is provided with a drive power-locking unit to act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value, the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102/ the intermediate layer being coupled to the load side steering shaft its inner side provided with S103 -havin  $\frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$  circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting When the centrifugal force reaches its preset value to function as an output clutch with the power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer, and the outer layer is also incorporated the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temporarily cut off. The load side steering shaft by the engine neither directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanismorplanetary transmission mechanism T104 by the engine  $\wedge^{ ext{is}}$  coupled through the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation to the drive draw-side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the load side steering shaft S104 to the driven-draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so to forthwith close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the load side steering shaft S104 when the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its preset rpm. Alternatively, a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission

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on the load side steering shaft S104 to engage mutual transmission with the primary dynamo-electric unit, while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 10%.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

application system the present invention is comprised of having the centrifugal clutch from the preferred embodiment of Fig. 24 to be provided in opposite direction and a one-way transmission mechanism selected for steering operation. Wherein, an output clutch CL301 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic or hydraulic force is alternatively provided between the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 and the double-acting centrifugal clutches at where between the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 11%.

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device

cD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides same functions same as those by the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 31 when the output clutch CL301 is closed; and when the output clutch CL301 is disengaged, the specific system structure described above provides additional functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 33 shows that a fourth preferred embodiment of a drive application system the present invention is comprised of having the centrifugal clutch from the preferred embodiment of Fig. 25 to be provided in opposite direction transmission mechanism selected for steering operation. Wherein, the dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load side steering shaft S104 indicate a coaxial structure with the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 provided between the dynamo-electric unit E101 and the engine ICE101. The intermediate structure is provided to be incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 in the same structure of the output shaft of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101, and its inner and outer layers incorporated to the engine steering shaft The double acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 form to each other or integrated into a 3-layer structure containing an inner layer, an intermediate layer and an outer the inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101. the inner layer incorporated to the engine steering shaft S103 drawn to each other is provided with a drive power-locking unit to act

Outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value; the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102/, the intermediate layer being coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 having its inner side provided with circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting outward when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value clutch with the output power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer. The drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is incorporated to the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 so to couple to the engine to drive the load when the engine runs at high rpm, and to cut off the linkage to the load when the engine runs at low rpm. The engine ICE101 is either directly or by means of the steering shaft S103 driven by a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104, coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the driven draw side of the other centrifugal clutch FC102. Meanwhile, the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the drive draw side of the other centrifugal clutch FC102 so that when the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its preset rpm, the other centrifugal clutch FC102 is closed thus to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101, or when the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 reaches its preset rpm, the centrifugal by causing to draw, the load side steering clutch FC101 is closed, shaft S104 to drive the load, as required, the output clutch

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CL101 is provided at where between the output side of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the fixed speed, or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T103. The output clutch CL101 is controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 121.

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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gynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 33 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of the differential gear set. Within, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 33 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-way siternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R

to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101, controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic tentrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101.

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Fig. 35 shows that the preferred embodiment of Fig. 30 is provided with a controllable clutch. Wherein, a contribugal the centrifugal clutch FC101 and another clutch CL102 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic power looking type of or hydraulic coupling type are provided between the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 so to execute power coupling or interruption on both of the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 for the system to be equipped with a power-locking, type or hydraulic coupling type controllable clutch CL102 and engine throttle, to further acquire another specific function

for the engine rotation power driven load. The steering shaft \$103 either directly driven by the engine ICE101, or through a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104 is coupled to the drive drawn side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 while the load side steering shaft \$104 to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101. That is, once the steering shaft \$103 on the side of the engine ICE101 reaches the preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is forthwith closed to draw the load side steering shaft \$104. The centrifugal clutch FC101 and the controllable clutch CL102 is individually provided or sharing the same structure, while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 30.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 36 shows that the preferred embodiment of Fig. 35 is provided with an output clutch. Wherein, the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 35 being further provided with an output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force is disposed at where between the load side steering S104 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load. When the output shaft

CL101 is closed, it provides the same functions as those by the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 35; and when it is disengaged, the engine ICE101 simultaneously drives the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 to operate as a generator, or the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 is driven alone to operate as a generator and also provides additional functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 37 is a schematic view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 36 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of the differential gear set. Within, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 36 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-way alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The

steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101, while providing the same functions as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 36.

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E. Fig. 38 through 45 show that preferred embodiments of the application system are provided in each preferred embodiment with a one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 between the steering shaft S103 incorporated to the engine ICE101 and the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the output shaft S104 incorporated to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101.

Fig, 38 shows a first preferred embodiment of an application system taken from the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1, which is changed to that a one-way transmission mechanism is provided between the steering shaft of the engine incorporated to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch and the output shaft incorporated to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch. Wherein, the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for

steering operation to control the operation of both steering shafts S103 and S104 to couple or interrupt transmission, is provided between the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and the load side steering shaft S104. The steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 while the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so that when the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is forthwith closed, thus to draw the steering shaft S103 either directly driven by the engine ICE101 or via the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104/, the load side steering shaft S104 is provided to drive the load and a fixed or variable speed \_ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism T102 may be provided on the load side steering shaft S104 to engage  $\chi$  mutual transmission with the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1%.

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The combination of those structures described above for the systemare subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable stee -planetary transmission mechanism T104 by the engine is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the load side steering shaft \$104so the centrifugal clutch FC101 forthwith close the to centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the steering shaft driven by the engine ICE101 when the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its preset rpm. Alternatively, a fixed speed -ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmissionmechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T102 is provided on the load side steering shaft S104 to engage mutual transmission with the primary dynamo-electric unit while the other units comprising the system are the same as those disclosed in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 2;

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig, 40 shows a third preferred embodiment of an application system taken from the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig.

Wherein a one-way transmission mechanism is provided between the steering shaft of the engine incorporated to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch and the output shaft incorporated to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch.

application system taken from the preferred embodiment -a one-way transmission illustrated in Fig. 2. mechanism is provided between the steering shaft of the engine  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}$  the driven  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}$  side of the centrifugal clutch and the output shaft incorporated to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch. The double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 are connected in series and in sequence between the steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 of the engine ICE101, and on the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation. The double acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 form to each other or integrated into a 3-layer structure containing an inner layer, an intermediate layer and an outer layer. Within, layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101, the inner layer incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 drawn to each other, is provided with a drive power-locking unit to act outward centrifugal force reaches a preset value, the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102, the intermediate layer being coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine having its inner side provided with circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting outward, when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value performs the functions as an output clutch with the power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer, and the outer layer is also incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temporarily cut off. The steering shaft  $S103_{\Lambda}$  either

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steering transmission mechanism or plant mechanism T102 taken from the preferred embodiment illustrated Fig. 39 are jointly incorporated to the intermediate steering shaft S102 with the coupling surface of the inner circumference of the double-acting centrifugal clutch FC101 for power locking, and the coupling surface of the outer circumference of the double-acting centrifugal clutch FC102. The double-acting centrifugal clutches are comprised of two units of centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 inserted to each other in a three-layer structure, an inner, an intermediate and an e the inner layer and the inner side of the intermediate form the centrifugal clutch FC101. The inner incorporated to the intermediate steering shaft S102 Arawn to each other is provided with a drive power-locking init to act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value. outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the form the centrifugal dutch layer FC102. The intermediate layer related to the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation is coupled to the steering shaft S103 dr/ven by the engine. The inner the intermediate layer is provided with a circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side is provided with a drive gower-locking unit acting outward when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value the functions as an output performs alutch with the power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer. The outer layer is also incorporated to the intermediate steering shaft S104 so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temperarily

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The steering shaft S103 either directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission \_mechani<del>sm</del> transmission mechanism T104 by the engine  $\lambda$  is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation is provided between the steering shaft S103 and the intermediate shaft S102 while the intermediate shaft S102 is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so to forthwith close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 when the intermediate steering shaft S102 reaches its preset rpm/. the intermediate steering shaft S102 is directly outputted to the load, or alternatively, to an output clutch  ${\tt CL301}_{\mbox{\scriptsize \chi}}$ controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the load via the load side steering shaft \$104% or as required, to execute single shaft output through a fixed speed ratio Devariable speed ratio, variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, then through a steering shaft S105; or an optional transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DG for differential output through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L/. the, additional output clutch CL301 is provided between the intermediate steering shaft S102 and the load side steering shaft S104 with both steering shafts driven by the power-locking coupling surfaces on the inner and outer circumferences of the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 while the other units comprising

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the system are the same as those disclosed in the preferred

embodiment illustrated in Fig. 3%.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides same functions same as those by the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 39 when the output clutch CL301 is closed; and when the output clutch CL301 is closed; and when the output described above provides additional functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

41 shows a fourth preferred embodiment of Fig, from the preferred embodiment application system taken Wherein a one-way transmission 4. illustrated in Fig. mechanism is provided between the steering shaft of the engine incorporated to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch and the output shaft incorporated to the drive draw side of The primary dynamo-electric unit E101 the centrifugal clutch. and the load side steering shaft S104 indicate coaxial structure and the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 are provided between the dynamo-electric unit E101 and the engine ICE101 with its inner and outer structures to be incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 incorporated to the output terminal of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101, and its intermediate structure is incorporated to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101. The double-acting ore centrifugal clutches is comprised of two units of centrifugal

clutches FC101 and FC102 inserted to each other in a three-layer Anner, <del>an</del> intermediate and a aner side of the er and the FC101. inner Layer The centrifugal clutch incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 drawn to each other is provided with a drive power-locking unitto act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value. side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102. The intermediate layer related to the  $\delta qe-way$  transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine. The inner side of the intermediate layer is provided with a circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side is provided with a drive power locking unit acting outward when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value performs the functions as an output clutch with the power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer. The outer layer is also incorporated to the load side steering shaft \$104 to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at high speed and to cut off the linkage to the load when the engine runs at low speed. The steering shaft S103 either directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104 by the engine is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the load side steering shaft S103 to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 The one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation is provided between the steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft  $\mathrm{S104}_{\,\,\,\,}$  and the load side steering shaft

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S104 is incorporated to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so that once the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is closed thus to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101. The output clutch CL101 when required is provided between the output side of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T103. The output clutch CL101 is controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 4%.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 42 is a schematic view showing that the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 41 is further having the primary dynamo-electric unit replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of a differential gear set. Within, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 41 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the

left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-way alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101; controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101.

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Fig. 43 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 38 of the present invention is provided with a controllable clutch. Within, the centrifugal clutch FC101 and another clutch CL102 denniled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic power-locking type of or hydraulic

coupling type are provided between the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 so to execute power coupling or interruption on both of the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 for the system to be equipped with a power-locking type or hydraulic coupling type controllable clutch CL192 and engine throttle, to further acquire another specific function for the engine rotation power The steering shaft S103 either directly driven driven load. by the engine ICE101, or through a fixed or variable speed ratio steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104 is coupled to the driven drawn side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 while the load side steering shaft S104 to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101. That is, once the load-side steering shaft S104 reaches the preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is forthwith closed to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101. The centrifugal clutch FC101 and the controllable clutch CL102 is individually provided or sharing the same structure;

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 44 is a view showing that the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 43 is provided with an output clutch. Wherein an output clutch CL101 centrolled by manual, mechanical,

electromagnetic, and hydraulic or centrifugal force is provided to the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 43. The output clutch CL101 is provided between the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load. When the output clutch CL101 is closed, it provides the same function as those by the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 43; and additional functions when the output clutch CL101 is disengaged, including being separated from the load second dynamo-electric units E101 and E102 to function as generators, or to drive the primary dynamo-electric E101 alone to operate as a generator while the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 is provided between the output clutch CL101 and the controllable clutch CL102; as well as those functions related to subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, and patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 45 is a schematic view showing that the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 44-is-further hav independent dynamo-electric unit \( \text{replaced} \) by two dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of a differential gear set. Within, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 44 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively. a one-way or two-way alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the

steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101, controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101 for providing functions same as those described for the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 44.

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F. As illustrated in Figs. 46 through 53, those preferred embodiments taken from Figs. 38 through 45 have further provide with to provide various centrifugal clutches and the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 between the steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the engine ICE101 in opposition direction to function as the drive application system.

Fig. 46 shows that a first preferred embodiment of a drive in which application system the present invention is comprised of having

the centrifugal clutch from the preferred embodiment of Fig. provided in opposite direction and transmission mechanism selected for steering operation. he centrifugal clutch FC101 is provided between the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and the load side steering shaft S104 to control the operation of coupling or interruption the transmission by both of the steering shafts S103 and S104. The steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101. The one-way transmission mechanism SWC 101 is provided between the drive steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the engine ICE101 so that once the steering shaft S103, which is directly driven by the engine ICE101 or through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering devise or planetary transmission mechanism T104, reaches the preset rpm, it drives to close the centrifugal clutch FC101, thus to draw the load side steering shaft S104. The steering shaft S104 on the load side is provided to drive the load, and a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism T102 is provided to the steering shaft S104 on the load side to engage in mutual transmission with a primary dynamo-electric unit E101 while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 38/.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific

system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 47 shows that a second preferred embodiment of a drive application system the present invention is comprised of having the centrifugal clutch from the preferred embodiment of Fig. 39 <del>to be</del> provided in opposite <del>directi</del> transmission mechanism selected for steering operation. the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 are connected in series between the steering shaft S103 and the drive load side steering shaft S104 of the engine ICE101. The double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 form to each other by insertion or are integrated into a 3-layer structure containing an inner layer, an intermediate layer and intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101, the inner layer incorporated to the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 drawn to each other is provided with a drive power-locking unit to act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value; the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch FC102; the intermediate layer being coupled to the load side steering shaft/\$104 having its inner side provided with circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting outward when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value pexforms the functions as an output clutch with power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the

side of the outer layer; and the outer laver is also incorporated to the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101, so to provide linkage with the load when the engine runs at low rpm or is temporarily cut off. The load side steering shaft S103 either directly driven or driven through a fixed speed ratioorvariable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanismor planetary transmission mechanism T104 by the engine  $\wedge$ is coupled through the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101, and the load side steering shaft S104 to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so to forthwith close the centrifugal clutch FC101 and further to draw the load side steering shaft S104 when the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its preset rpm. Alternatively, a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T102 is provided on the load side steering shaft \$104 to engage, mutual transmission with the primary dynamo-electric unit E101; while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 39%,

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 48 shows that a third preferred embodiment of a drive

application system the present invention is comprised of having the centrifugal clutch from the preferred embodiment of Fig. 40 to be provided in opposite direction and a one-way transmission mechanism selected for steering operation. Wherein, an output clutch CL301 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic or hydraulic force is alternatively provided between the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 and the double-acting centrifugal clutches at where between the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 40%.

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides same functions same as those by the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 47 when the output clutch CL301 is closed; and when the output clutch CL301 is closed; and when the output clutch CL301 is disengaged, the specific system structure described above provides additional functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 49 shows that a fourth preferred embodiment of a drive application system the present invention is comprised of having the centrifugal clutch from the preferred embodiment of Fig. 41 to be provided in opposite direction and a one-way transmission mechanism selected for steering operation.

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dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load side steering shaft S104 indicate a coaxial structure with the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 provided between the dynamo-electric unit E101 and the engine ICE101. The intermediate structure is provided to be incorporated to A the load side steering shaft S104 in the same structure of the output shaft of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101, and its inner and outer layers incorporated to the engine steering shaft The double acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 form to each other or integrated into a 3-layer structure containing an inner layer, an intermediate layer and an outer as described above layer and the inner side of the intermediate layer form the centrifugal clutch FC101, the inner layer incorporated to the engine steering shaft S103 grawn to each other is provided with a drive power-locking anit to act outward when the centrifugal force reaches a preset value; the outer side of the intermediate layer and the inner side of the outer layer form the centrifugal clutch PC102; the intermediate layer being coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 having its inner side provided with circumferential coupling surface for power-locking and its outer side provided with a drive power-locking unit acting outward when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value functions as an output clutch with the power-locking circumferential coupling surface on the inner side of the outer layer. The drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch, FC101 is incorporated to the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 so to couple to the engine to drive the load when the engine runs at high rpm, and to cut off the Linkage to the load when the engine runs at low rpm! The engine

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ICE101 is either directly or by means of the steering shaft S103 driven by a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, or variable stagring transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104, coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the driven draw side of the other centrifugal clutch FC102. Meanwhile, the load side steering shaft S104 is coupled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 and the drive draw side of the other centrifugal clutch FC102 so that when the load side steering shaft S104 reaches its preset rpm, the other centrifugal clutch FC102 is closed thus to draw the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101, or when the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 reaches its preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is closed, thus to draw the load side steering . As shaft S104 to drive the load, as required, the output clutch CL101 is provided at where between the output side of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the fixed speed, or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T103. The output clutch CL101 is controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force while the other units comprising the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 41/.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those

operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 50 is a schematic view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 49 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of the differential gear set. Within, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 49 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-way \*\*\*alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetarytransmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101, controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or 30 centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft

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S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both ef the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101.

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Fig. 51 shows that the preferred embodiment of Fig. 46 is provided with a controllable clutch. Wherein, a centrifugal the centrifugal clutch FC101 and another clutch CL102 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic power-locking type of or hydraulic coupling type are provided between the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 so to execute power coupling or interruption on both of the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 for the system to be equipped with a power-locking type of hydraulic coupling type controllable clutch CL102 and engine throttle, to further acquire another specific function for the engine rotation power driven load. The steering shaft  $S103^{\circ}_{\Lambda}$ either directly driven by the engine ICE101, or through a fixed or variable speed ratio or variable transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T104, is coupled to the drive drawn side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 while the load side steering shaft S104 to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101. That is, once the steering shaft S103 on the side of the engine ICE101 reaches the preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC101 is forthwith closed to draw, the load side steering shaft S104. The centrifugal clutch FC101 and the controllable clutch CL102 is individually provided or sharing the same structure, while the other units comprising  $\Lambda$ . the system are the same as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 46%

The combination of those structures described above for

the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 52 shows that the preferred embodiment of Fig. 51 is provided with an output clutch. Wherein, the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 51 being further provided with an output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force is disposed at where between the load side steering S104 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load. When the output shaft CL101 is closed, it provides the same functions as those by the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 51; and when it is disengaged, the engine ICE101 simultaneously drives the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 to operate as a generator or the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 is driven alone to operate as a generator and also provides additional functions related to those described in supparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 53 is a schematic view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 52 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two cutput shafts of the

The the primary dynamo-electric differential gear set. Within, unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 52 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-way alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. steering shaft S104 on the load side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speedratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103 before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101, while providing the same functions as those provided in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 52/.

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Fig, 54 shows a first preferred embodiment of an application system that provides a one-way transmission mechanism between the load side steering shaft and the engine power source. e one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 is provided between the steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the engine ICE101. When the rpm of the load side steering shaft S104 is higher than that of the steering shaft S103 driven directly by the engine ICE101 or through  $\frac{1}{4}$ fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104, the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101, is idling without transmitting the rotation kinetic energy, and the rpm of the steering shaft S103 driven directly by the engine ICE101 or through a fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable. transmission mechanism, or planetary transmission mechanism T104 is higher than that of the load side steering shaft S104. retation kinetic energy from the steering shaft S103 is transmitted through the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 to the load side steering shaft S104. The load side steering shaft S104 is provided for driving the load and the steering shaft S103 driven directly by the engine ICE101 or through -afixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T102 is provided on the load side steering shaft S104 to provide mutual transmission with the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 while the other units comprising the system are the same as those described in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1/.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface

M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig, 55 shows a second preferred embodiment of application system that provides a one-way transmission mechanism between the load side steering shaft and the engine power source. Wherein, the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 and the centrifugal clutch FC102 are provided between the steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the engine ICE101. The steering shaft S103/driven directly by the engine ICE101 or through a fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104 is coupled to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 and the load side steering shaft S104 is complete to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 so that when the rpm of the load side steering shaft S104 is higher than that of the steering shaft S103 driven by the fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104, the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 is idled idling without transmitting rotation kinetic energy, and the rpm of the steering shaft S103 driven directly by the engine ICE101 or through a fixed speed ratio, variable speed rationor Variable transmission mechanism, or planetary transmission mechanism T104 is higher than that of the load side steering the retained shaft S104, the rotation kinetic energy from the steering shaft

SWC101 to the load side steering shaft S104. When the steering shaft S113 directly driven by engine ICE101 or through the fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104 reaches its preset rom, the centrifugal clutch FC102 is forthwith closed to draw the load side steering shaft S104. Alternatively, the fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable transmission mechanism T102 is provided on the load side steering shaft S104 to provide mutual transmission with the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 while the other units comprising the system are the same as those described in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 21.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 56 shows a third preferred embodiment of an application system that provides a one-way transmission mechanism between the load side steering shaft and the engine power source. Wherein, the fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or wariable transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T102 given in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 55 is jointly incorporated to the intermediate steering

shaft S102 with the coupling surface on the cuter circumference on the driven exam side of the centrifugal clutch FC102. Its intermediate layer is provided with a drive power-locking unit acting outward when the centrifugal force reaches its preset value. The intermediate layer is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101, and the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation is provided in the inner side to be coupled to the intermediate steering shaft S102 so to cut off the linkage to the load when the engine stops or runs at low rpm. The steering shaft S103 directly driven or through the fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration ansmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104 is incorporated to the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102, and the intermediate steering shaft S102 is compled to the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 so that once the rpm of the intermediate steering shaft S102 is higher than the steering shaft S103 directly driven or through the fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T104, the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 is rational cation kinetic energy, and the idling without transmitting rot rpm of the steering shaft S103 driven directly by the engine ICE101 or through a fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable transmission mechanism, or planetary transmission mechanism T104 is higher than that of the load side steering enkinetic energy from the steering shaft shaft S104, the p S103 is transmitted through the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 to the intermediate steering shaft intermediate steering shaft S102 is directly outputted to the load, or alternatively via the load side steering shaft S104

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before being outputted to the load by means of an optional output clutch CL301 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, or hydraulic force; or alternatively, via the steering shaft S105 for single axial output by means of the fixed speed ratio, variable speed ration or variable transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T102; or alternatively, through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L for differential output by means of the transmission mechanism comprised of the differential gear set DG. The optional output clutch CL301 may be provided at where between the intermediate steering shaft S102 drawn by the power-locking coupling surface on the outer circumference of the centrifugal clutch FC102 and the load side steering shaft S104/.

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The intermediate steering shaft S1021 is directly outputted to the load, or alternatively, to an output clutch CL301 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the load; or as required, to through a fixed speed ratio or variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, then through a steering shaft S105; or an optional transmission mechanism comprised of a differential gear set DG for differential output through two units of differential steering shafts S105R and S105L/the additional output clutch CL301 is provided between the intermediate steering shaft S102 and the load side steering shaft S104 with both steering shafts driven by the power-locking coupling surfaces on the inner and outer circumferences of the double-acting centrifugal clutches FC101 and FC102 while the other unit comprising the system are the same with those described in

the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 3/

The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions same as those by the preferred embodiment given in Fig. 55 when the output clutch CL301 is closed; and when the cutput clutch CL301 is disengaged, it provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig, 57 shows a fourth preferred embodiment of application system that provides a one-way transmission mechanism between the load side steering shaft and the engine Wherein, the dynamo-electric unit E101 and the power source. a coaxial structure and load side steering shaft S104 indi the centrifugal clutch FC102 is provided between the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the engine ICE101. The driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 is incorporated to the load side steering shaft S104 coupled to the output shaft of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC102 is coupled to the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101. The one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation is provided between the steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104. The drive draw side is provided with drive power-locking unit acting outward once the centrifugal force reaches its preset value thus to provide the function of an output clutch jointly with the inner circumference coupling

surface for power-locking on the driven draw side. The engine ICE101 is directly incorporated or through the steering shaft S103 driven by the fixed speed ratio ransmission transmission variable transmission mechanism mechanism T104, the drive draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 while the load side steering shaft S104 is incorporated the driven draw side of the centrifugal clutch FC101 so that once the rpm of the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine Lee 101 is higher than that of the load side steering shaft \$104, on kinetic energy from the engine ICE101 drives the load side steering shaft S104 by means of the transmission from the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101, or when the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 reaches its preset rpm, the centrifugal clutch FC102 is closed to couple the engine ICE101 and the load side steering side S104. As required, the output clutch CL101 is provided between the output side of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the fixed speed ratio, variable speed ratio, variable steering transmission mechanism or planetary transmission mechanism T103. The output clutch CL101 is controlled by manual, mechanism, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force while the other units comprising the system are the same as those described in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 4/.

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The combination of those structures described above for the system are subject to control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those

operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 58 is a schematic view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 57 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of the The differential gear set. Within, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 57 is replaced by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one way or two-wayalternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. load side steering shaft S104 coaxial with the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 driven by the controllable clutch CL102 is directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101 controlled mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic

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eentrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101.

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Fig. 59 shows that the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 54 of the present invention is provided with a controllable clutch. Wherein, the power-locking type or hydraulic coupling type controllable clutch CL102, by manual, clutch CLIOZ icforee, and the one-way mechanical, electromagneticor hydraul transmission mechanism SWC101 selected for steering operation of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 54 are provided between the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104 so to execute power coupling or interruption on both of the engine steering shaft S103 and the load side steering shaft S104. In turn, the system is provided with power-locking or hydraulic coupling type controllable clutch CL102 and the engine throttle to obtain another specific function of the load driven by the rotation power from the engine so that when the rpm of the load side steering shaft S104 is higher than that of the steering shaft S103 driven by the engine ICE101 and the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 is idling, or the rpm of the steering shaft S103 is higher than that of the load side steering shaft S104, the engine ICE101 drives the output steering shaft S104 while the other units comprising the system are the same as those described in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 54 /.

The combination of those structures described above for the systemare subject to control by the manual control interface ...
M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device

CD101 and the storage discharging device ESD101. The specific system structure described above provides functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in Al through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

Fig. 60 shows that the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 59 of the present invention is provided with an output clutch CL101 controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force. The output clutch CL101 is provided between the load side steering shaft S104 driven by the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 and the load. When the output clutch CL101 is closed, it provides same functions as by the preferred embodiment in Fig. 59. When the output clutch CL101 is disengaged, it provides additional functions including that it is separated from the load and leaves the engine ICE101 to simultaneously drive both of the primary dynamo-electric unit and the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 to operate as a generator, or the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 is driven alone to operate as a generator, and functions related to those described in subparagraphs (1) through (10) or other specific function, it also provides patterns related to those operation patterns described in A1 through A3 or other specific operation pattern.

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Fig. 61 is a schematic view showing that the primary dynamo-electric unit in the preferred embodiment taken from Fig. 60 is replaced by two independent dynamo-electric units respectively provided on the side of two output shafts of the differential gear set. Within, the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 60 is replaced

by a primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and another primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left. The primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right is directly connected in series with the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, a one-way or two-wayalternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105R to the right of the differential gear set DG. The other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left is directly connected in series with a steering shaft S105L to the left of a differential gear set DG or alternatively adapted with a one-way or two-way clutch CLU before being connected in series to the steering shaft S105L to the left of the differential gear set DG. The load side steering shaft  $S104_{\text{A}}^{\text{IS}}$  coaxial with the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 driven by the controllable clutch  $\text{CL102}_{\text{A}}\text{is}$  directly outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or through the fixed or variable speed ratio or variable steering transmission or planetary transmission mechanism T103, before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG, or alternatively, by means of the output clutch CL101, controlled by manual, mechanical, electromagnetic, hydraulic or centrifugal force before being outputted to the steering shaft S105 of the differential gear set DG. Both of the primary dynamo-electric unit E101R to the right and the other primary dynamo-electric unit E101L on the left are subject to equal speed or differential drive by a drive control device CD101 having the same functions as those provided by the preferred embodiment in Fig. 60.

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In the system, for those preferred embodiments illustrated

in Figs. 1~8, 22~37 and 39~61, the load is driven by the output directly from the steering shaft S103 or via the variable steering or planetary transmission mechanism T104 with fixed or variable speed ratio; and the originally disclosed load side steering shaft S104 is provided to directly coupled or through the variable steering or planetary transmission mechanism T102 with fixed or variable speed ratio, to the primary dynamo-electric unit E101. Meanwhile, the output clutch CL101 driven by the load side steering shaft S104, the variable steering or planetary transmission mechanism T103 with fixed or variable speed ratio, and the load side device of the differential gear set DG can be all or partially reserved or removed.

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Furthermore, reach preferred of those embodiments illustrated in Figs. 1~61, the load is driven by the output directly from the steering shaft S103 or via the variable steering or planetary transmission mechanism T104 with fixed or variable speed ratio, and the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 driven by the engine ICE101 operates as a generator; or the electric energy generated by the secondary dynamo-electric unit E102 driven directly by the electric energy from the storage discharging ESD101 or from the engine or via the load is driven by the output directly from the steering shaft S103,or via the variable steering or planetary transmission mechanism T101 with fixed or variable speed ratio is controlled by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, the drive control device CD101 for the primary dynamo-electric unit E101 to operate as a motor, thus to start the engine ICE101, or drive only the load with or without the engine ICE101.

As disclosed above, the prevention of drive motor speed

controlled compound power system and its devices characterized by that through the control of the operation of the engine ICE101 and the operation of both of the primary and the secondary dynamo-electric units E101 and E102 to function as a motor or a generator in conjunction with the primary centrifugal clutch FC101 or the secondary centrifugal clutch FC102, the one-way transmission mechanism SWC101 and other optional peripherals, to be subject to the control by the manual control interface M101, the central control unit CCU101, and the drive control device CD101 to create diversified operational functions is that as both innovative and practical. Therefore this application is duly filed accordingly